SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

p-PC-PLD1 (Ser 2): sc-34388



BACKGROUND

Virtually every cell uses phosphatidylcholine as a substrate to produce phosphatidic acid and choline. Phosphatidylcholine phospholipase D1 and D2 (PC-PLD1 and PC-PLD2) are phospholipid-specific phosphodiesterases that hydrolyze phosphatidylcholine. Unlike PC-PLD1, which associates with secretory granules, PC-PLD2 localizes to the plasma membrane, where it is implicated in the formation of endocytotic vesicles. Both PC-PLD1 and PC-PLD2 coordinately regulate macrophage phagocytosis. PC-PLD activity in mammalian cells is transiently stimulated upon activation by G protein-coupled and receptor tyrosine kinase cell surface receptors. For example, PC-PLD1 and PC-PLD2 participate in sphingosine 1-phosphate stimulation of ERK phosphorylation and IL-8 secretion in bronchial epithelial cells. In addition, tubulin binding to PC-PLD2 inhibits muscarinic receptor-linked PC-PLD2 activation. PC-PLD2 also enhances PKC₂ activity through direct interaction in a lipase activityindependent manner. PC-PLD1 and PC-PLD2 stimulate cell growth by repressing expression of p21 gene through p53-dependent and p53-independent pathways, respectively, which may ultimately lead to carcinogenesis.

REFERENCES

- 1. Nishida, A., et al. 1994. Brain ischemia decreases phosphatidylcholinephospholipase D but not phosphatidylinositol phospholipase C in rats. Stroke 25: 1247-1251.
- 2. del Peso, L., et al. 1996. Activation of phospholipase D by Ras proteins is independent of protein kinase C. J. Cell Biochem. 61: 599-608.
- 3. Houle, M.G., et al. 1999. Regulation of phospholipase D by phosphorylation-dependent mechanisms. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1439: 135-149.
- 4. Cockcroft, S. 2001. Signalling roles of mammalian phospholipase D1 and D2. Cell. Mol. Life Sci. 58: 1674-1687.
- 5. Zhao, D., et al. 2001. Generation of choline for acetylcholine synthesis by phospholipase D isoforms. BMC Neurosci. 2: 16.
- 6. Chahdi, A., et al. 2002. Serine/threonine protein kinases synergistically regulate phospholipase D1 and 2 and secretion in RBL-2H3 mast cells. Mol. Immunol. 38: 1269-1276.
- 7. Wang, L., et al. 2002. Involvement of phospholipases D1 and D2 in sphingosine 1-phosphate-induced ERK (extracellular-signal-regulated kinase) activation and interleukin-8 secretion in human bronchial epithelial cells. Biochem. J. 367: 751-760.
- 8. Kwun, H.J., et al. 2003. Transcriptional repression of cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p21 gene by phospholipase D1 and D2. FEBS Lett. 544: 38-44.
- 9. Ahn, B.H., et al. 2003. Transmodulation between phospholipase D and c-Src enhances cell proliferation. Mol. Cell. Biol. 23: 3103-3115.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PLD1 (human) mapping to 3q26.31; Pld1 (mouse) mapping to 3 A3.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

SOURCE

p-PC-PLD1 (Ser 2) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a short amino acid sequence containing Ser 2 phosphorylated PC-PLD1 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-34388 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

p-PC-PLD1 (Ser 2) is recommended for detection of Ser 2 phosphorylated PC-PLD1 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

p-PC-PLD1 (Ser 2) is also recommended for detection of correspondingly phosphorylated PC-PLD1 in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for PC-PLD1 siRNA (h): sc-44000, PC-PLD1 siRNA (m): sc-41629, PC-PLD1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-44000-SH, PC-PLD1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-41629-SH, PC-PLD1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44000-V and PC-PLD1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41629-V.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker[™] compatible goat antirabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto B Blocking Reagent: sc-2335 (use 50 mM NaF, sc-24988, as diluent), Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048 and Lambda Phosphatase: sc-200312A. 2) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit lgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz[™] Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.